

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the final Office Action mailed January 24, 2005. Claims 1 – 20 remain pending. Applicant respectfully traverses all the rejections and any findings of official notice in the final Office Action. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

I. Claims 3, 5, 6, 9-13, 15 – 16 and 20 Comply with 35 U.S.C. §112

The Office Action rejects claims 3, 5, 6, 9-13, 15 – 16 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being allegedly indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant respectfully submits that each of claims 3, 5, 6, 9 – 13, 15 – 16 and 20 are not indefinite and fully comply with 35 U.S.C. §112 for at least the reasons set forth below.

Claims 3, 5, 6, 9 – 13, and 15

As to claims 3, 5, 6, 9 – 13, and 15, the Office Action alleges that the phrase “the person’s” lacks antecedent basis because “independent claims 1 and 7, contain multiple unrelated person [sic]” (Office Action, pg. 5).

Specifically, as to the §112 rejection of claims 3, 5 and 6, independent claim 1 includes “a person” on line 4, which is also referred to on line 5 as “the person” and “said person” on line 6. Independent claim 1 also refers to “a plurality of persons” on line 8. Claim 1 is not rejected as being unclear. Accordingly, it is apparently clear that the referenced “plurality of persons” refers to more than one of the already referenced “person.”

Each of dependent claims 3, 5, and 6, refer to (non-plural) “the person’s” or “the person,” which find antecedent support in independent claim 1, from which they depend. Accordingly, Applicant is unclear as to the apparent confusion in the Office Action. Applicant wishes to ensure that the claims are indeed clear. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the Examiner more clearly set forth the rejection and/or suggest alternate language if the rejection is not withdrawn.

Similarly, as to the rejection of claims 9 – 13, and 15, independent claim 7 includes “a person” on line 4, which is also referred to on line 6 as “the person” and “said person” on line 7. Independent claim 7 also refers to “a plurality of persons” on line 10. Claim 7 is not rejected as being unclear. Accordingly, it is apparently clear that the referenced “plurality of persons” refers to more than one of the already referenced “person.”

Each of dependent claims 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 refer to (non-plural) “the person’s” or “the person,” which finds antecedent support in independent claim 7, from which they depend. Thus, Applicant is unclear as to the apparent confusion in the Office Action. Applicant wishes to ensure that claims 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are indeed clear. Accordingly, Applicant requests that any ensuing Office Action more clearly set forth the rejection and/or suggest alternate language if the rejection is not withdrawn.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that the rejection of claims 3, 5, 6, 9 – 13, and 15 under §112 is misplaced, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 16 and 20

As to claims 16 and 20, the Office Action alleges that the phrase “generating the electronic mail address for the person by attaching an indicator to the electronic mail address” (*Emphasis in Original*, Office Action, pg. 5) lacks antecedent basis. The Office Action further alleges that “since, independent claims 1 and 7, also contain ‘generating the electronic mail address’ limitation, it is not clear which ‘electronic mail address’ belongs to which ‘generating the electronic mail address’ limitation.” (Office Action, pg. 5).

Both dependent claims 16 and 20 recite: “wherein upon determining that the electronic mail address generated is non-unique, generating the electronic mail address for the person by attaching an indicator to the electronic mail address.” Applicant submits that the “electronic mail address” referenced in dependent claims 16 and 20 is the same “electronic email address” previously referenced in each of independent claims 1 and 7, respectively. Thus, said another way, the generating step of each of claims 1 and 7 are further modified by the generating step of dependent claims 16 and 20, respectively, to include “attaching an indicator to the electronic mail address.” Thus, Applicant is unclear as to the apparent confusion in the Office Action. Applicant wishes to ensure that claims 16 and 20 are indeed clear. Accordingly, Applicant requests that any ensuing Office Action more clearly set forth the rejection and/or suggest alternate language if the rejection is not withdrawn.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that claims 16 and 20 comply with §112. Thus, the rejection of claims 16 and 20 under §112 should be withdrawn.

II. General Remarks Related to the §102 and §103 Rejections

Although Applicant addresses the §102 and §103 rejections of each of claims 1 – 20 individually below, Applicant believes a brief summary of the general differences between *Wu* or *Jambhekar* and claims 1 – 20 may assist in providing a general background for consideration.

The “Response to Arguments” in the present Office Action apparently reiterates a number of alleged correlations between *Wu* and claims 1, 2, 4, 7 - 8, and 10. However, Applicant submits that these alleged correlations are apparently misguided and/or overly broad, potentially showing a fundamental misunderstanding of either *Wu* or Applicant’s claims 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10.

For example, independent claim 1 is directed to a “program storage device readable by a machine and encoding a program of instructions for ***generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses.***” Furthermore, claim 1 recites that the instructions “***generate an electronic mail address.***” However, at most, *Wu* discloses “storing” email addresses. *Wu* simply does not disclose “generating” any email addresses at all. Even in its broadest sense, “storing” an email address is not equivalent to “generating” an electronic mail address.

A similar misapplied rejection is apparently used, for example, in the rejection of claims 1 – 5, 7 – 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 as anticipated by the newly cited reference, *Jambhekar*. However, *Jambhekar* appears to be equally non-applicable. That is, at most, *Jambhekar* discloses “storing” email addresses. *Wu* simply does not disclose “generating” any email addresses at all. Even in its broadest sense, “storing” an email address is not equivalent to “generating” an electronic mail address.

These, and other distinctions are specifically addressed with respect to each of the rejected claims in more detail below.

III. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7 - 8, and 10 are Patentable Over *Wu*

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,125,369 to Wu ("*Wu*"). For at least the reasons set forth below, the rejection should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Independent Claim 1

The Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 patentably defines over *Wu* for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach "***generating an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***" as recited in claim 1.

Unlike the device for generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses of claim 1, *Wu* does not appear to disclose generating email addresses at all. Further, Applicant has reviewed the entirety of *Wu*, including the portions highlighted in the Office Action, and has performed a computer-based textual search of *Wu* for the terms "email," "e-mail," "mail," "electronic mail," and "address" and have not discovered any disclosure related to "an electronic mail address" or "generating an electronic mail address" as recited in claim 1. Rather, *Wu* is apparently directed to synchronizing object stores, such as databases, on different computers that are only occasionally connected for data communications computers. (Col. 1, lines 13-15).

As an example, the Office Action alleges that: "Wu clearly discloses use of data bases (e.g., Microsoft Outlook 97, Schedule+ program, PIM, col. 3, lines 19-30, with

information device, e.g., col., 3, lines 19-30) to generate address (e.g., contact information, such as addresses, phone numbers, etc. col., 3 lines 31 – 41) for the user based on the user name code (e.g., name of a user, col., 18, lines 33-39) and said location code.” (Office Action, pg. 2). Additionally, the Office Action alleges *Wu* discloses “generating a set of standardized (i.e. identical / consistent / uniform , col., 3, lines 31 – 41) addresses.” (Office Action, pg. 2).

However, col. 3, lines 31 – 41 of *Wu* (allegedly disclosing “generating”) discloses:

The Schedule+ program, available from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Wash., is one example of a PIM that can be configured in accordance with the invention. Microsoft Outlook 97 is another example. The primary object store, also referred to as a desktop object store, is ***configured to store a plurality of individual records or objects***, each comprising a plurality of fields or properties. In Schedule+, for example, there are objects of different types, corresponding to appointments, contacts, and tasks. Each object comprises a plurality of properties, such as addresses, phone numbers, task descriptions, etc.

(*Emphasis added*). *Wu* is directed to “a system for synchronizing object instances between first and second object stores.” (*Emphasis added*, Abstract). Storing and/or synchronizing is not equivalent to “generating.” Accordingly, for at least the reason that *Wu* does not disclose “generating” at all, *Wu* also does not disclose “***generating an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, claim 1 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach “***generating an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 1. Furthermore, because independent claim 1 is allowable over *Wu*, dependent claims 2 – 4 are allowable

as a matter of law for at least the reason they contain all the features and elements of independent claim 1, from which they depend.

Dependent Claim 4

Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claim 4 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claim 4 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claim 4 contains all features and elements of its corresponding independent claim.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 4 patently defines over *Wu* for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that “***one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state***” as recited in dependent claim 4.

The Office Action alleges that *Wu* discloses that “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state (e.g., city, col., 18, lines 33 – 39).” (Office Action, pg. 7).

However, *Wu* discloses only:

A database consists of a set of records, each containing one or more data fields called properties. For example, a Contacts application would contain a database of address records, and the properties of each record might consist of a name, street address, city, state, zip code, and telephone number. The maximum size of a record is 128K. The maximum property size is 64K.

(Col. 18, lines 33 – 39). Accordingly, unlike claim 4, Applicant submits that *Wu* does not disclose that one or more structured addresses are “***created***” at all. Furthermore,

structured addresses are not created “for *each individual* in a country, geographic region, or state” as recited in claim 4.

Accordingly, claim 4 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that “*one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state*” as recited in claim 4.

Independent Claim 7

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 7 patently defines over *Wu* for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach “*logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code*” as recited in claim 7.

Unlike the system for generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses of claim 7, *Wu* does not appear to disclose generating email addresses at all. Further, Applicant has reviewed the entirety of *Wu*, including the portions highlighted in the Office Action, and has performed a computer-based textual search for the terms “email,” “e-mail,” “mail,” “electronic mail,” and “address” and have not discovered any disclosure related to “an electronic mail address” or “logic configured to generate an electronic mail address” as recited in claim 7. Rather, *Wu* is apparently directed to synchronizing object stores, such as databases, on different computers that are only occasionally connected for data communications. (Col. 1, lines 13-15).

As an example, the Office Action alleges that: “Wu clearly discloses use of data bases (e.g., Microsoft Outlook 97, Schedule+ program, PIM, col. 3, lines 19-30, with information device, e.g., col., 3, lines 19-30) to generate address (e.g., contact

information, such as addresses, phone numbers, etc. col., 3 lines 31 – 41) for the user based on the user name code (e.g., name of a user, col., 18, lines 33-39) and said location code.” (Office Action, pg. 2). Additionally, the Office Action alleges *Wu* discloses “generating a set of standardized (i.e. identical / consistent / uniform , col., 3, lines 31 – 41) addresses.” (Office Action, pg. 2).

However, col. 3, lines 31 – 41 of *Wu* (allegedly disclosing “generating”) discloses:

The Schedule+ program, available from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Wash., is one example of a PIM that can be configured in accordance with the invention. Microsoft Outlook 97 is another example. The primary object store, also referred to as a desktop object store, is ***configured to store a plurality of individual records or objects***, each comprising a plurality of fields or properties. In Schedule+, for example, there are objects of different types, corresponding to appointments, contacts, and tasks. Each object comprises a plurality of properties, such as addresses, phone numbers, task descriptions, etc.

(*Emphasis added*). *Wu* is directed to “a system for synchronizing object instances between first and second object stores.” (*Emphasis added*, Abstract). Storing and/or synchronizing is not equivalent to “generating”. Accordingly, for at least the reason that *Wu* does not disclose “generating” at all, *Wu* also does not disclose “***logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 7.

Accordingly, claim 7 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach “***logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 7. Furthermore, because independent claim 7 is allowable over *Wu*, dependent

claims 8 and 10 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason they contain all the features and elements of independent claim 7, from which they depend.

Dependent Claim 10

The Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claim 10 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claim 10 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claim 10 contains all features and elements of its corresponding independent claim.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 10 patently defines over *Wu* for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that the “***logic configured to generate an electronic mail address is operable to create one or more structured addresses for each individual in a country, geographic region or state***” as recited in dependent claim 10.

The Office Action alleges that *Wu* discloses the “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state (e.g., city, col., 18, lines 33 – 39).” (Office Action, pg. 7).

However, *Wu* discloses only:

A database consists of a set of records, each containing one or more data fields called properties. For example, a Contacts application would contain a database of address records, and the properties of each record might consist of a name, street address, city, state, zip code, and telephone number. The maximum size of a record is 128K. The maximum property size is 64K.

(Col., 18, lines 33 – 39). Accordingly, unlike claim 10, Applicant submits that *Wu* does not disclose that one or more structured addresses are “***created***” at all. Furthermore,

structured addresses are not created “for *each individual* in a country, geographic region, or state” as recited in claim 10.

Accordingly, claim 10 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Wu* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that the “*logic configured to generate an electronic mail address is operable to create one or more structured addresses for each individual in a country, geographic region or state*” as recited in claim 10.

Dependent Claims 2 and 8

Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claims 2 and 8 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claims 2 and 8 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claims 2 and 8 contain all features and elements of their corresponding independent claim. For at least this reason, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 2 and 8 be withdrawn.

IV. Claims 1 – 5, 7 – 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 are Patentable Over *Jambhekar*

The Office Action rejects claims 1 – 5, 7 – 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,430,405 to *Jambhekar* (“*Jambhekar*”). For at least the reasons set forth below, the rejection should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Independent Claim 1

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 patently defines over *Jambhekar* for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach instructions operable

to “*generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code*” as recited in claim 1.

Unlike the device for generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses of claim 1, Applicant has reviewed the entirety of *Jambhekar*, including the portions highlighted in the Office Action, and has not discovered any disclosure related to “generating an electronic mail address” as recited in claim 1. Rather, *Jambhekar* is apparently directed to “radio communication devices having functional icons associated with [sic] stored directory number.” (Col. 1, lines 12-14).

As an example, the Office Action alleges that “*Jambhekar* teaches a program storage device readable by a machine and encoding a program of instructions / a system for generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses (e.g., figure 5 –1 7, col., 2, lines 48 – 55, col., 5., lines 38 – 58),” and “logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code (e.g. figures 5-3, 5-12, 5-17, col., 5, lines 38 - 58, col. 6, lines 11- 28).” (Office Action pg.s 7-8).

However, col. 2, lines 48 – 55; col. 5, lines 38 – 58; and col. 6, lines 11 – 28 of *Jambhekar* (allegedly disclosing “generating”) discloses only:

When the moveable housing element is in the open or extended position, the radio communication device has a second set of user functions including functional icons associated with radiotelephone functions, advanced radiotelephone functions, and messaging functions such as electronic mail, faxing, and short message service. The functional icons displayed on the screen can be accessed touching the screen with a stylus or writing implement.

(col. 2, lines 48 – 55); and

Turning now to FIG. 4, the operation of storing directory numbers and associated icons in a phone book directory of the radio communication device is shown. For ease of understanding, exemplary images associated with a given step which could be displayed on the screen will be shown as necessary. After entering the main menu (MENU) (FIG. 4-1), the phone book entry mode is selected (FIG. 4-2) at a step 402. Various information fields can then be entered at a step 404. ***Among other information, the name (commonly called alpha tag), title, company, address and various directory numbers including phone or fax and other addresses including e-mail and SMS addresses may be entered.*** When the phone book entry mode is selected, a prompt for entering a name with a QWERTY keyboard arrangement is preferably shown in the touch screen display to enter the name (FIG. 4-3). While the QWERTY keyboard is shown in the display, handwriting recognition software such as QuickPrint.TM. available from Lexicus Corporation could be used to enter the name or other information according to the present invention. After the name is entered, an address prompt is shown in the display (FIG. 4-4).

(*Emphasis added*, col. 5, lines 38 – 58); and

Turning now to FIG. 5, the operation of selecting an entry of the phone book directory is shown. A user has the option of entering the phone book directory by selecting the phone book icon on the display, or selecting a recall (RCL) option on the display to directly enter a memory location of the phone directory (FIG. 5-1). If the user selects the recall option at a step 502, the user then selects the numerical location associated with the entry (FIG. 5-2) by entering the memory location number and selecting the FIND key at a step 504, and the name and phone number associated with that memory location is displayed (FIG. 5-3) at a step 505. Additional information associated with that entry could also be displayed as desired. Alternatively, the predetermined memory location may be displayed with name and icon associated with the predetermined memory location being shown, and with sequentially adjacent memory locations also being shown (FIG. 5-4). This option would enable the user to cursor through sequentially adjacent entries if desired.

(col. 6, lines 11 – 28). Thus, at most, *Jambhekar* discloses “storing” information by

“entering” an email address. “Storing” and/or “entering” simply is not equivalent to

“generating” as in independent claim 7. Accordingly, for at least the reason that

Jambhekar does not disclose “generating” at all, *Jambhekar* also does not disclose logic

configured to “*generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code*” as recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, claim 1 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach instructions operable to “*generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code*” as recited in claim 1. Furthermore, because independent claim 1 is allowable over *Jambhekar*, dependent claims 2 – 5 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason they contain all the features and elements of independent claim 1, from which they depend.

Dependent Claim 4

The Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claim 4 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claim 4 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claim 4 contains all features and elements of its corresponding independent claim.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 4 patently defines over *Jambhekar* for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state” as recited in dependent claim 4.

The Office Action alleges that *Jambhekar* discloses the “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state (e.g., col., 2, lines 40 – 55).” (Office Action, pg. 8).

However, *Jambhekar* discloses only:

Additionally, the radio communication device preferably has a keypad disposed in the moveable housing element. The keys have a first portion exposed through corresponding apertures in the moveable housing element, such that when a user depresses the first portion of the keys, a second portion of the key provides pressure against the touch screen display for activating a first set of user functions. The provided pressure activates a portion of the touch screen display. When the moveable housing element is in the open or extended position, the radio communication device has a second set of user functions including functional icons associated with radiotelephone functions, advanced radiotelephone functions, and messaging functions such as electronic mail, faxing, and short message service. The functional icons displayed on the screen can be accessed touching the screen with a stylus or writing implement.

(Col., 2, lines 40 – 55). Applicant fails to see the alleged correlation between the above text and the claimed features. The recitation that the radio communication device of *Jambhekar* has a user function of “electronic mail” is hardly equivalent to the feature that “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state” as recited in claim 4.

Accordingly, unlike claim 4, Applicant submits that *Jambhekar* does not disclose that one or more structured addresses are “**created**” at all. Furthermore, structured addresses are not created “for **each individual** in a country, geographic region, or state” as recited in claim 4.

Accordingly, claim 4 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that “**one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state**” as recited in claim 4.

Independent Claim 7

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 7 patently defines over *Jambhekar* for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach “***logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 1.

Unlike the device for generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses of claim, Applicant has reviewed the entirety of *Jambhekar*, including the portions highlighted in the Office Action, and has not discovered any disclosure related to “generating an electronic mail address” as recited in claim 1. Rather, *Jambhekar* is apparently directed to “radio communication devices having functional icons associated with [sic] stored directory number.” (Col. 1, lines 12-14).

As an example, the Office Action alleges that “*Jambhekar* teaches a program storage device readable by a machine and encoding a program of instructions / a system for generating a set of standardized electronic mail addresses (e.g., figure 5 –1 7, col., 2, lines 48 – 55, col., 5., lines 38 – 58),” and “logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code (e.g. figures 5-3, 5-12, 5-17, col., 5, lines 38 - 58, col. 6, lines 11- 28).” (Office Action pgs. 7-8).

However, col. 2, lines 48 – 55; col. 5, lines 38 – 58; and col. 6, lines 11 – 28 of *Jambhekar* (allegedly disclosing “generating”) discloses:

When the moveable housing element is in the open or extended position, the radio communication device has a second set of user functions including functional icons associated with radiotelephone functions, advanced radiotelephone functions, and messaging functions such as electronic mail, faxing, and short message service. The functional icons

displayed on the screen can be accessed touching the screen with a stylus or writing implement.

(col. 2, lines 48 – 55); and

Turning now to FIG. 4, the operation of storing directory numbers and associated icons in a phone book directory of the radio communication device is shown. For ease of understanding, exemplary images associated with a given step which could be displayed on the screen will be shown as necessary. After entering the main menu (MENU) (FIG. 4-1), the phone book entry mode is selected (FIG. 4-2) at a step 402. Various information fields can then be entered at a step 404. ***Among other information, the name (commonly called alpha tag), title, company, address and various directory numbers including phone or fax and other addresses including e-mail and SMS addresses may be entered.*** When the phone book entry mode is selected, a prompt for entering a name with a QWERTY keyboard arrangement is preferably shown in the touch screen display to enter the name (FIG. 4-3). While the QWERTY keyboard is shown in the display, handwriting recognition software such as QuickPrint.TM. available from Lexicus Corporation could be used to enter the name or other information according to the present invention. After the name is entered, an address prompt is shown in the display (FIG. 4-4).

(*Emphasis added*, col. 5, lines 38 – 58); and

Turning now to FIG. 5, the operation of selecting an entry of the phone book directory is shown. A user has the option of entering the phone book directory by selecting the phone book icon on the display, or selecting a recall (RCL) option on the display to directly enter a memory location of the phone directory (FIG. 5-1). If the user selects the recall option at a step 502, the user then selects the numerical location associated with the entry (FIG. 5-2) by entering the memory location number and selecting the FIND key at a step 504, and the name and phone number associated with that memory location is displayed (FIG. 5-3) at a step 505. Additional information associated with that entry could also be displayed as desired. Alternatively, the predetermined memory location may be displayed with name and icon associated with the predetermined memory location being shown, and with sequentially adjacent memory locations also being shown (FIG. 5-4). This option would enable the user to cursor through sequentially adjacent entries if desired.

(col. 6, lines 11 – 28). Thus, at most, *Jambhekar* discloses “storing” information by

“entering” an email address. “Storing” and/or “entering” simply is not equivalent to

“generating” as in independent claim 7. Accordingly, for at least the reason that

Jambhekar does not disclose “generating” at all, *Jambhekar* also does not disclose logic configured to “***generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 7.

Accordingly, claim 7 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach “***logic configured to generate an electronic mail address for said person based on said personal name code and said location code***” as recited in claim 7. Furthermore, because independent claim 7 is allowable over *Jambhekar*, dependent claims 8 – 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason they contain all the features and elements of independent claim 7, from which they depend.

Dependent Claim 10

Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claim 10 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claim 10 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claim 10 contains all features and elements of its corresponding independent claim.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 10 patently defines over *Jambhekar* for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that the “logic configured to generate an electronic mail address is operable to create one or more structured addresses for each individual in a country, geographic region or state” as recited in dependent claim 10.

The Office Action alleges that *Jambhekar* discloses the “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state (e.g., col., 2, lines 40 – 55).” (Office Action, pg. 8).

However, *Jambhekar* discloses only:

Additionally, the radio communication device preferably has a keypad disposed in the moveable housing element. The keys have a first portion exposed through corresponding apertures in the moveable housing element, such that when a user depresses the first portion of the keys, a second portion of the key provides pressure against the touch screen display for activating a first set of user functions. The provided pressure activates a portion of the touch screen display. When the moveable housing element is in the open or extended position, the radio communication device has a second set of user functions including functional icons associated with radiotelephone functions, advanced radiotelephone functions, and messaging functions such as electronic mail, faxing, and short message service. The functional icons displayed on the screen can be accessed touching the screen with a stylus or writing implement.

(Col., 2, lines 40 – 55). Applicant fails to see the alleged correlation between the above text and the claimed features. The recitation that the radio communication device of *Jambhekar* has a user function of “electronic mail” is hardly equivalent to the feature that “one or more structured addresses are created for each individual in a country, geographic region or state” as recited in claim 10.

Accordingly, unlike claim 10, Applicant submits that *Jambhekar* does not disclose that one or more structured addresses are “**created**” at all. Furthermore, structured addresses are not created “for **each individual** in a country, geographic region, or state” as recited in claim 10.

Accordingly, claim 10 should be allowed for at least the reason that *Jambhekar* fails to disclose or otherwise teach that the “logic configured to generate an electronic

mail address is operable to create one or more structured addresses for each individual in a country, geographic region or state” as recited in claim 10.

Dependent Claims 2 – 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19

Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claims 2 – 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claims 2 – 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claims 2 – 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 contain all features and elements of their corresponding independent claim. For at least this reason, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 2 – 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 be withdrawn.

**V. Dependent Claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 are Patentable
Over the Proposed Combination of *Jambhekar* in View of Official Notice**

The Office Action rejects claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being anticipated by *Jambhekar* in view of Official Notice. For at least the reasons set forth below, the rejection should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

As an initial matter, Applicant submits that the rejection to dependent claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 is rendered moot in light of any of the arguments made above and, therefore, claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 contain all features and elements of their corresponding independent claim.

Applicant agrees with the Office Action assertion that “Jambhekar does not specifically mention about attaching a unique identifier to the person’s electronic mail address and after determining that the electronic mail address is non-unique attaching an indicator.” (Office Action, pg. 9).

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully traverses the Official Notice taken in this final office action reciting that “‘Official Notice’ is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing attaching [sic] a unique identifier to the person’s electronic mail address and after determining that the electronic mail address is non-unique attaching an indicator is well known and expected in the art.” (Office Action, pg. 9).

Specifically, despite that none of the cited references disclose each and every element of claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20, the Office Action has taken official notice of various claim limitations (and, apparently the motivation) as being “well-known.” The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) defines the standard for taking official notice. As provided in MPEP § 2144.03:

Official notice without documentary evidence to support an examiner’s conclusion is permissible only in some circumstances. While “official notice” may be relied on, these circumstances ***should be rare when an application is under final rejection or action*** under 37 CFR 1.113. Official notice unsupported by documentary evidence should only be taken by the examiner where the facts asserted to be well-known, or to be common knowledge in the art are capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration as being well-known. As noted by the court in *In re Ahlert*, 424, F.2d 1088, 1091, 165 USPQ 418, 420 (CCPA 1970), the notice of facts beyond the record which may be taken by the examiner must be “capable of such instant and unquestionable demonstration as to defy dispute” (citing *In re Knapp Monarch Co.*, 296 F.2d 230, 132 USPQ 6 (CCPA 1961)).

(Emphasis added). In the instant case, Applicant respectfully traverses the apparent allegation that “the concept and advantages of providing attaching [sic] a unique identifier to the person’s electronic mail address and after determining that the electronic mail address is non-unique attaching an indicator is well known and expected in the art” to be capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration, and respectfully assert that one skilled in the art would not have known to include the features recited in claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 as alleged in the Office Action. The failure of the final Office Action to cite documentary evidence of the alleged obvious claim element in any of the references is evidence, in itself that none is available. If Applicant is incorrect, however, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner identify support (which presumably would be readily available) for the official notice that has been taken.

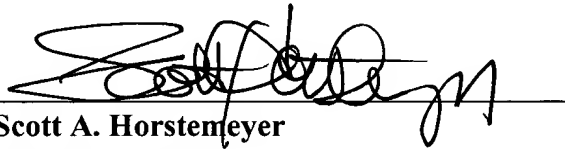
Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the rejection of dependent claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

CONCLUSION

The Applicant respectfully submits that all claims are now in condition for allowance, and request that the Examiner pass this case to issuance. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

No fee is believed to be due in connection with this response. If, however, any fee is deemed to be payable, you are hereby authorized to charge any such fee to Deposit Account No. 20-0778.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott A. Horstemeyer", is written over a horizontal line.

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